The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial

HON. M. S. QUAY.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is making no invidious selection, and doing no injustice to other true and faithful Representatives, to say that to no man in the Legislature are the people of Pennsylvania more indebted, and no one more highly deserves their confidence and regard, than Colonel M. S. Quay, of Beaver county. In all the fearful struggle to thwart the will of the people by electing a man to the United States Senate whom they did not desire, Quay was the acknowledged leader of the opposition to the fraud, and around him the true men who spurned alike entreaty, bribe and intimidation, constantly rallied, and never did the commander of a forlorn hope make a more gallant or desperate fight. Finally vanquished, and with all the vials of Cameron's wrath poured out upon his head, he has more honor and enjoys greater satisfaction of mind in his defeat, than does his competitor in his victory.

Your readers are already well informed of all the means by which the desire and will of the people were outraged and violated. They know the men who betrayed their trust, and sold themselves for Cameron's money, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate. Let them mark every such man and treat him with the scorn and contempt he has so richly earned, and let no trust ever again be committed to his hands.

The men who punished "faithful among the faithless" the people should reward. Allegheny county should cherish the names of Bigham, Litzinberg and Peters—Washington, those of Day and Ewing—and Beaver has no honor too high for her noble representative. It would be a just tribute to his sterling worth, and a fitting and resonant of his manly, true, courageous and unflinching course, that he should be returned again to the House. He is a man of rare common sense, which people need—and should have—at Harrisburg. Possessed of fine abilities, great and varied information, intimately acquainted with state affairs, and with a mind peculiarly fitted for a legislative career, I do not know that Colonel Quay could be induced to accept another term, but I am certain that the people of Beaver county could not do themselves a greater honor, nor the State a greater favor, than by insisting on his return. In saying this I mean no disparagement of any other gentleman who may aspire to represent that county. But it is generally felt, and that feeling should be made known, that the people should thus publicly and officially indorse every *faithful* Representative, as well as in like manner condemn every *false* one. REPUBLICAN.

ELEGANT UNIFORMS.—The importance of a due regard to personal cleanliness cannot be more forcibly stated than in the words of that brilliant recruiting officer, Gen. Steuben, in his correspondence with Washington preparatory to the attack on Stony Point. He appeals to the Commander-in-Chief for a supply of clothing, and speaks of uniformity in dress as inducing a tolerable price and an equal fit when, in a soldier, is a substitute for almost every other virtue; and he concludes by saying, "I acknowledge that I have a prejudice to favor of an elegant uniform and soldierly appearance, so much so that I would rather have at any time reputation at the head of the same men in an attack, cloathed and equipped as I could wish, with a single charge of ammunition, than to take them as they appear in common, with sixty rounds of cartridges." This strong language might seem extravagant, and not Washington in his reply said: "I coincide perfectly with you as to the importance of dress."

SPANISH BRUTALITY.—Lady Herbert, an English traveler in Spain, a few months since, at a bull fight in Seville, saw twenty horses and six bulls killed in two hours and a half, among spectators "whose delight was the greater the more horrible was the state of the disemboweled animals. One of the horses," she says, "belonged to one of the richest gentlemen in Seville, and had been his favorite. The man was well known on the Prado as his master. The gallant horse, disemboweled as he was, would not die; he survived the bull, and after the others, though his entrails were hanging in festoons on their horns, and their bodies were being opened to drag out the carcasses of the rest, he managed to crawl away also, and to drag himself—where? To the very door of his master's house, which he reached, and where he finally laid down and died."

MR. CHARLES READE'S "masterpiece," "Griffith Gaunt," having been subjected to considerable adverse criticism on both sides of the water, was in a fair way to be a pecuniary failure, when the author conceived the unique plan of advertising his work by publishing one who did not admire the production a "beast." As the number of the "beasts" was decidedly large, some of them have devoted their time to burrowing for the sources from which the "masterpiece" was derived, and the London *Leader* has uncovered some facts which cannot fail to be of interest. It clearly shows that the book is founded, mainly, upon a libel of its best incidents and a great deal of the language being taken bodily from a book of Miss Collins, called "Brother Griffith" and a Parisian LOVEL entitled "The Freedman with Two Wives." Charles had better be called his peace.

STEPHENS, the Chief Organizer of the Irish Republic still lives! Not only that, but he is living in New York, and has within the last few days rendered himself visible to the faithful. He pays his assessment to a Fenian meeting in the Bowery, and proceed to explain the cause of his failure to begin the war in Ireland before the end of 1866. He says he has been *hunted to bay*. We shouldn't be at all surprised if he had been. Unfortunately the hunted-looking rascal has defrauded his fellow countrymen a good deal out of their hard money, and has conveyed some of them to many a weary year of imprisonment.

AN AFFLICTED PRINCE.—The Court Journal informs the public that the balls with which His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales is afflicted have debarred him from the enjoyment of field sports and billiards. Meanwhile he is obliged to content himself with which of which he Royal Highness is very fond. Clubmen may be interested to learn that the game played at Sandringham and at Marlborough House is "Kiss in the ring." Only, it is no money ever passes between his Royal Highness and his opponents; all such matters are settled the following morning by one of the gentlemen in waiting on His Royal Highness, who keeps the score and pays or receives as the case may be.

It is a remarkable fact that whatever may have been the previous political views of many several commanders who have been successively assigned to the departments of the South, they have, quite without exception, become Radicals, to all intents and purposes. General Sheridan, Sickles, Heintzleman, Oglesby, and many others—ills long Democrats, all of them—have been converted by the cantankerous spirit that has expelled their kindly advances and welcomed the spirit of Wendell Phillips into worthy disciples of Wendell Phillips into worthy disciples of Wendell Phillips. They will these foolish Southern people never learn how fortunate they are if they are afraid there is too much Bourbon among them.

"WHAT do you know of the defendant, Mr. Thompson? Do you consider him a good musician?"

"On that point I wish to swear with great care. I do not wish to insinuate that Mr. Vonslope is not a good musician. Not at all. But I could not help observing (people will observe queer things at times) that after he commenced playing on the clarionet, a saw-filer, who lived next door, left home, and has never since been heard of."

AN elder in Michigan preaching about the triumphal march of Christ into Jerusalem, remarked that, "Christ came with his disciples, mounted on an ass, and the men, women and children came on foot, and they strewed their hats, shawls, scarves, and even pulling nasses from the trees to throw in his way; but, *spite of all obstructions*, he rode into Jerusalem in triumph!"

The London *Daily News* says: "It abates somewhat from the optimism which we are all apt to indulge that an able-bodied man, capable of carrying his coal-bag 1,500 feet, should have died from acute starvation in the heart of London, and at the very height of the charitable season."

"DENNIS, did you hear the thunder last night?" "No, Pat; did it reiley thunder?" "Yes, it thundered as if hiven and airth would come together!" "Why, in the divil, thin, didn't ye wake me, for ye know I can't slape with it thunders."

THERE is a bill before the New York Legislature to authorize imprisonment for debt of the co-debtors who refuse to pay poor workmen for their labor. It is to be hoped it will pass.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The President has approved of the bill for the meeting of Congress on the fourth of March, also for the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of the lower portion of City Hall Park, N. Y.

An Englishman named John Cord, living at Lamoille, Bureu county, Illinois, shot and killed his wife Monday night. Cause, jealousy. The murderer was arrested.

Benedict & Shay's drug store, Pfaff's confectionery, Mead's shoe store, Beckwith's photograph rooms, on Pearl street, Cleveland, were burned yesterday morning. Loss about $25,000; insurance $18,000.

The New York *Herald's* Jamaica corres pondence says: The negroes of St. Thomas, in the East and St. David's, have refused to turn out and work on the estates except they get increased rates of pay. The proceedings of the Jamaica Commission is producing in these parishes the greatest amount of hostility towards those in authority. Dr. Fiddes, the opponent of ex-Governor Eyre, leaves for England to testify against him at his trial.

It is said a very important bill is pending before the Judiciary Committee. It declares valid all the Presidential proclamations and orders, convening courts martials and military commissions, for the trial of civilians prior to the first of March, 1865.

The Postmaster General denies the statement in a Cincinnati paper, that a contract made by him for $180,000 was corrupt, and that the Contract Clerk refused to sign it. He says that the contract was determined by his predecessor, Governor Dennison; that there was no corruption in it, and that the Contract Clerk did not refuse to sign it. In all other respects the statement is correct.

The New York *Times* Montreal special says: Mr. Galt's mission to England has nothing to do with the educational right of the Protestant minority of Lower Canada. The scheme, as published in London, omits the guarantees on this subject, notwithstanding it is regarded as the most important feature of the project.

The total receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1866, were $6,600,000, an increase of $55,667 over 1865. Those of the Great Western were $5,266,402, an increase of $3,615. Those of the Northern were $512,272, an increase of $10,000. The receipts of all the Canadian railways from which there are returns, including the above, were $10,969,959, an increase of $175,95[illegible].

FIRST EDITION.

12 o'clock, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Franking Privilege.

BILL TO CORRECT ITS ABUSE.

Postal Money Order System.

DISCUSSION OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Disposed to Pass It.

Prohibiting Traitors from Practising in the Supreme Court.

Progress of Impeachment Investigation.

No Reduction in Internal Taxes.

A Denial by the President.

Probable Fate of Stevens's Enabling Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1867.

The Franking Privilege.

A number of important bills were introduced and referred in the Senate to-day, among them one by Mr. Ramsey to restrict the franking privilege to the autographs of those entitled to it. This will put a stop to the use of franking stamps and machine franks, under which nearly all the documents and a great part of the letters sent from here are sent to their destination. The bill went to the Postoffice Committee.

Postal Money Orders.

Mr. Ramsey also introduced a bill modifying the tariff of charges for postal money orders, so as to make it seventeen for less than ten dollars; from ten to thirty dollars, fifteen cents; above thirty dollars, twenty five cents, increasing the compensation for issuing money orders from one-eighth to one-fourth per cent., and authorizing the issuing of postal notes in cases of loss. This went to the Postoffice Committee also.

The Tariff.

The Tariff bill came up at one o'clock. Mr. Sherman made a long and exhaustive speech on the subject. He took the ground that it was idle to talk of reducing taxes or protection now during the debate of the Government regulated the question entirely. There were a hundred and forty million of dollars in gold per annum to be raised, and the true object of the bill was to accomplish this result.

Mr. Fessenden said it was his experience that it would not do to let the manufacturers make the tariff. He had learned this from interviews with manufacturers when the bill was in Committee. The bill was debated until six o'clock, several amendments were offered, but all were voted down, and the disposition seems to be to pass the bill as it stands.

The Struggle in the House.

The House remained in session all night, and took a recess eight o'clock this morning until eleven, with the understanding that the *Democrats should* have one hour in which to debate the bill to protect the Union officers during reconstruction, only one to practice before them charged with treason, bribery or corruption. The minority, therefore, gained the point for which they filibustered all yesterday and last night. The arrangement was carried out. Messrs. Niblack, Fink, Boyer and Rogers consumed the hour in opposing the bill, whereupon it was passed by yeas 109 to nays 12. Messrs. Hall, of New York; Mallory, of Kentucky, and the Messrs. Blair, of Maryland Phelps, of Maryland, voted with the Democrats against the bill.

The night session was marked by exceeding good temper, and passed off without any disorderly incidents. A little fun of amusement was created at different times, by a call of the House, and the consequent arrest of members for being absent without leave. An early adjournment took place to-day.

Bill Signed.

The President has signed a bill providing that the net proceeds of the internal revenue of the Territories of Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Arizona and Dakotan, the next three years, be set aside and appropriated for the Pacific railroad, to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, or penitentiary buildings in said several territories, at such places therein as have been or may be designated by the Legislatures thereof, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

On the Floor.

Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, was on the floor of the House to-day, and seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings when resulted from a call of the House, such as arrest, and the bringing in members.

The Impeachment Investigation.

The House Judiciary Committee have not as yet examined one witness in the impeachment movement, and have done nothing in the matter beyond looking into some documentary evidence on yesterday. The committee do not feel that they will have time this session to fully complete their inquiries. They keep the report that General Grant has been summoned before them.

The New Orleans Riots.

The Special Committee on the New Orleans riots have already taken evidence which will fill several hundred printed pages, and they are still examining witnesses. It will be some time before they are enabled to make any report to the House. General Banks testified to-day that he was arrested for forcing favoring a meeting of the Louisiana Convention.

Internal Taxation.

The internal taxation will not be reduced to the extent that was contemplated in the opening of Congress, for two reasons: First, the internal revenue receipts have materially fallen off, and are likely to continue at a reduced rate, and second, the Ways and Means Committee do not favor reducing the taxes, while the Senate, in some manufactures, seems willing to lower the tariff.

Another Disavowal by the President.

An insignificant paper, which is rarely seen here, is credited by the telegraph as being the President's organ, and of representing him as being in favor of an armed resistance to Congress. The President declared to a Congressman to-day that he never saw the article until it was telegraphed to a New York paper, that he did not inspire it, and does not indorse it, and further that he has been much annoyed at newspaper articles from that source being imputed to him.

Received the President's Signature.

The President yesterday signed the bill for the meeting of the Fortieth Congress on the 4th of March. It provides that in addition to the present regular times of meeting of Congress, there shall be a meeting of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, and of each succeeding Congress thereafter, at twelve o'clock meridian, on the fourth day of March, the day on which the term begins for which such Congress is elected, except when the 4th of March occurs on Sunday, then the meeting shall take place on the same hour on the next succeeding day. No person who was a member of the previous Congress shall receive any compensation as mileage for going to or returning from the additional session provided for by the foregoing section.

The President has also signed the Joint Resolution appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for expenses of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment. The Committee has not thus far succeeded in gaining that amount in the annual expenses of the Government.

A Lobby.

A very large lobby has been present assembled in this city to defeat the confirmation by the Senate of gentlemen who have been appointed to different prominent offices. Their influence is not needed in most cases.

The Presidency.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, to-day, agreed to report a Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the election of any person to the Presidential office for more than one term.

Disabled Clerks.

The employees in the various Departments of the Government who have been permanently injured and disabled while enlisted in the service, during the rebellion, will shortly petition Congress to fix, by law, the tenure of office held by them, to continue during good behavior. A meeting will be held in a few days, and the petitions presented to Congress.

Receptions Last Night.

General Grant's second reception took place to night. Although invitations were issued, there was an immense attendance of the fashionable and civil and military and naval portion of Washington society. General Grant received the guests in his full dress uniform and rank of General.

Chief Justice Chase also had a select reception to night, which was largely and fashionably attended.

Stevens's Enabling Act.

A careful canvass of the House has been made and but a very small majority has been developed in favor of Thad. Stevens's bill to abolish the present State governments of the South. There is nothing like a two-thirds vote to pass it over a veto. A number of the leading radicals will vote against the bill.

Military Matters.

Major General George H. Thomas and a portion of his staff arrived to night.

General Jeff. C. Davis has been relieved from his command as Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau for Kentucky, and ordered to join his regiment.

THE RINDERPEST.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—Consul Ewing, in a letter to the State Department, dated Hague, January 1st, says: About the latter part of November, according to custom of the Netherlands, the cattle were housed for the winter, since then the Rinderpest has increased, notwithstanding the efforts of the government to prevent its progress. From the first to the sixteenth of December, the number of animals attacked exceed four of the previous week of three hundred. From the 16th the epidemic diminished, the number attacked being six thousand and seventy-three. From the time it made its appearance in Heemskerky to the 16th of December, fifty thousand animals died of the disease, and twenty-one thousand five hundred were killed previous to the outbreak of the epidemic. But cattle were largely exported to England. This exportation has since ceased, all efforts to check have been fruitless and the government has confined its attention to the infected district, so far with success.

A BANK PRESIDENT INDICTED FOR LARCENY.

Leonard Huyck, formerly President of the Merchants' National Bank, was to-day delivered into custody of the United States Marshal, having been arrested yesterday in New York on a requisition of the Court of this city. Huyck was indicted on Monday for larceny, on the 2d of April, of thirteen United States bonds, valued at $13,000, the property of D. R. McNeil, in trust for Mrs. Coyle.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day the case of Goodrich & Drew, appellants, vs. the city of Chicago, relative to obstructions to navigation, was argued.

The argument was commenced in the case of Campbell, plaintiff in error, vs. the city of Keokuk, Wisconsin, in reference to municipal powers.

THE NAVY.

The United States Steamer Roanoke was to leave Pernambuco, December 18, for the Pacific. The Brooklyn, Pensacola and Wasp were at Montevideo December 3, the Pensacola being on her way to the Pacific. The Kansas was at Buenos Ayres. The Monitchen was at Rio December 12, bound to Montevideo.

INCREASE OF COMPENSATION.

It is said the Finance Committee have agreed to report a resolution giving clerks and employees of the Government, Departments, 20 per cent. increase of compensation, irrespective of form or legal provisions, and commences from the first of July next.

THE ARMY.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Montgomery has been removed from the Chief Quartermasters Department of Louisiana, and Brevet Lieut. Col. L. W. Pierce and Captain J. F. Rodgers, store keepers, have been placed on waiting orders, pending the action of the Secretary of War. Brigadier General Jeff. C. Davis, Colonel Twenty-third United States Infantry, is assigned to duty according to brevet rank. Brevet Brig. General A. C. Gillett has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Mississippi.

IMPEACHMENT.

A prominent Republican member of the House, in recently writing to a friend, says, touching the impeachment business: "My opinion is and has been, that it will amount to nothing. All reports that the Committee on Judiciary have collected to inquire whether or not the President, are false. Not a single witness has been examined. The Committee are precisely where they were in December.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Convention held a meeting to-night for the purpose of consulting upon the expediency of holding a National Convention, which will be very near distant day. Resolutions were adopted recommending the calls of New York as the place, and the 4th of May as the time for the meeting of the National Democratic Convention. Representative Rogers, of city and county, presided.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.

A National Convention of Tobacco Manufacturers meet here February 6th.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, January 24.

ARRIVAL.

The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool on the 12th, and Queenstown on the 13th, arrived to-day. No news.

FAILURE.

The failure of the Quigley Brothers is announced. They are reported to have had heavy engagements on Cumberland and some other speculative stocks.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Peter Allen was arraigned in bull to answer a charge of embezzling $2,800, the property of Howard & Lincoln. Warren street, for whom he was.

A CHEAP DISTILLERY.

An illicit whisky distillery was seized by the Government, and estimated in value at $10,000 to $20,000, was knocked off at a private auction sale to-day, for $102, to one of the officers connected with the United States Marshal's office. The sale is said to be illegal, and the property to have been bought in for the Government. The auctioneer knocked down the property in Washington street on Friday. No notice of the sale was sent to Collector Smith, under whose auspices the seizure was made, and whose expenses were $100.

NO CABLE NEWS.

The Eastern lines are all down. There will will be no cable dispatches to night.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, January 23.—Hon. S. A. Peters, Senator elect, has resigned his seat in the Senate for the long term, and Major E. G. Ross elected for the short term. The following is the vote: Lipscomb, 1; Ross, 86; Carney, 1; Ross, 87; Carney, 40. A large crowd assembled on the Senators elect at the Capitol House. Speeches were made by Ross, Lipscomb, Caldwell, Burt, Anthony, and others. A salute was fired. The result of the election gives general satisfaction.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, January 23.—In the lower branch of the Legislature to-day, a bill passed on first reading to organize, train and equip the local militia, and provide for the enrollment of each congressional district, composed of white and colored men, subject to call by the Governor for active service. An amendment was offered striking the word "white" from the fraternise law. Both will become the law in some shape.

Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, January 23.—In the ballot for Senator, Fowler received 85; Harding, 18; Bristow, 56, and Robinson 1.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New York.

ALBANY, January 23.—A resolution was introduced in the Senate to-day that our Senators in Congress be instructed to vote against the existing treaty to propose and advocate the passage of a bill to exempt from duties and taxation all articles used in the construction of steam and sailing vessels built in the United States; also, to extend the aid of the Government to the establishment of a mail and emigrant steamship line to Europe, to consist of three vessels owned by American citizens.

The Senate to-day confirmed Alexander Seaton Major General of Iowa. He is now Collector of Internal Revenue in this city.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—The Nevada Legislature passed the Constitutional Amendment yesterday.

The levee at Carson last night in honor of Senator Nye was a brilliant affair.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Prisoners Discharged—Hostile Indians—Mail Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—The *Democrat's* St. Joseph special says: All parties implicated in the attempt to blow up Bennett's Block, some time since, have been discharged.

A band of Arapahoe Indians are encamped between Forts Logan and Dodge, on the Smoky Hill route, and are assuming a hostile attitude. They have already driven off several station keepers.

The mail coach from Denver was robbed on the 15th, near Living Spring, by a party of highwaymen, dressed from Fort Morgan, on the Junction station, who are completely equipped for life on the road.

THE STEWART DIVORCE CASE.

The Jury Out Eighteen Hours—Verdict of Not Guilty Returned.

CHICAGO, January 23.—The jury in the Stewart divorce case, wherein Mrs. Emilie J. Stewart sought a divorce from her husband, Rev. Hart L. Stewart, on the ground of adultery, brought in a verdict of not guilty," this afternoon. The case has been before the Superior Court of this city for the last twelve days. The jury were out eighteen hours.

FROM PORTLAND, ME.

Six Persons Mysteriously Poisoned.

PORTLAND, January 23.—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Chase and four boarders, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kingsbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, came near losing their lives last night by poison. Mrs. Kingsbury and Mr. Dyer are still in a critical condition. The physician in attendance pronounced it arsenic. How it was administered is a mystery.

FROM ALBANY, N. Y.

Women's Rights Advocates in the Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 23.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony appeared before the Judiciary Committees of the House this afternoon, at large in favor of women's rights and universal suffrage.

New Telegraph Office Opened.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

EMMETTSBURG, MD., January 23.—The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States have opened an office at this place for the accommodation of the Catholic Institution here.

Clothing for Fenian Prisoners at Toronto.

TORONTO, January 23.—A large package of clothing for the Fenian prisoners arrived here a few days ago. The parcels to whom it was addressed refused to pay the duty, and it was sent by the custom officer until Mr. Thornton, American Consul, paid the charges and sent the clothing to the prisoners.

Murderer Sentenced.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., January 23.—Henry Gardner, of Illinois, was sentenced to execution for murder on the 16th of March.

HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

Fares on East Liberty Passenger Railroad.

THE GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.

The Cambria Contested Seat.

Act to Fence in Certain Railroads.

Claim of Allegheny County Agricultural Society.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 23, 1867.

SENATE.

Petitions.

Mr. Bigham—To reduce the fare on East Liberty Passenger Railway.

Report of Committee.

Mr. Lowry—To authorize the Governor to appoint persons to visit the prisons of the Commonwealth.

Bills in Place.

Mr. Bigham—To incorporate the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh.

Also, supplement to the People's Savings bank, to authorize an increase of capital stock.

Mr. Brown, of Lawrence—Act against the excessive taxation of farming, grazing and outlaying lots in boroughs.

Mr. Brown, of Mercer—To change the name of the Stoneboro and Shenango Railroad, and to enlarge the power of the same.

Mr. Bigham offered a resolution that the general railroad law take precedence over all local legislation when reported. Adopted unanimously.

HOUSE.

Reports of committees.

From Ways and Means Committee—Mr. Waddell—To increase the salary of the Secretary of the Commonwealth

Mr. Barton—To authorize the sale of agricultural scrip.

Mr. Ewing, from Judiciary—Act relative to Assistant District Attorney in Allegheny county.

The contestant in the case of Linton, of Cambria, withdrew.

Bills in Place.

Mr. Quay—Act relative to Treasurer of Beaver county in certain cases.

Mr. McKee—Act confirming the actions of the Governor and Birmingham in borrowing money, to levy a tax to pay the same, and to prevent disorderly conduct in said borough.

Mr. Weddell—To construe the law in cases where railroad companies pay the plaintiff's costs.

Mr. Jenks—To incorporate the Masonic Hall Association of Brookville. Passed.

Mr. Espy—To fence the Fort Wayne and Chicago and Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh railroads, for the protection of cattle.

Mr. Chadwick—To pay the Allegheny County Agricultural Society for damages during the war.

Mr. Boyle introduced a new bill requiring only a majority vote to discharge a committee. This elicited debate, pending which the hour of adjournment arrived, and the question was postponed. It is now an important day-age. One-third of the House, under the present rule, can keep a bill from being reported.

The special order this afternoon was discussed by Jenks and Morris. Adjourned.

The Legislature Proceeding with its Business—The New Jury Bill—Liquor Law in Washington County—Titusville and Tidioute Railroad—Oakland Railway Fares—The City Schools—A Soon Bound Train and Efficient Officers—Capitol Hotel Burned—Railway Accident.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 22, 1867.

THE LEGISLATURE AT WORK.

Now that the excitement attending the election of United States Senator, and the inauguration of Governor Geary is over, the members have commenced work in earnest. The House to-day introduced more bills than during the entire session before. They went through the whole of the orders, a thing unusual in legislation.

THE NEW JURY BILL.

Governor Curtin, in his last annual message, recommended the revision of the Legislature, the passage of a general Jury Law, to engage the present mode of selecting jurors in the Commonwealth. Mr. Hemphreys, of Tioga last evening introduced a bill to that effect, containing provisions of "Governor Curtin. The first section of this act provides that at the next general election, the qualified voters of each county shall elect two Jury Commissioners, but that no elector shall vote for more than one commissioner. The second section provides that the Commissioners shall meet together with the Sheriff twenty days before the first term of Quarter Sessions, each year and succeeding year, and select alternately from the tax-lists of the preceding year, the names of persons, to be placed in the wheel, from which the jurors are to be drawn. The pay of the commissioners is to be the same as the county commissioners. In case of sickness, death, or any other disability, the Judge of the District shall appoint to fill a vacancy.

LICENSE LAW IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Mr. Ewing, of Washington county, read in place an act relating to licenses in said county, which provides that the act of March 31, 1856, shall not extend to Washington county, but that Court of Quarter Sessions of said county to grant tavern licenses, unless the Court is satisfied that the granting of the same is for the public good.

TITUSVILLE AND TIDIOUTE RAILROAD.

Mr. Allen, of Warren, read an act to incorporate the Titusville and Tidioute Railroad, the capital stock of said company to consist of two thousand shares, at fifty dollars for each share. The company is empowered to increase its capital stock should it be necessary to finish the road; also, to connect with the Warren and Franklin railroad.

FARES ON OAKLAND PASSENGER RAILWAY.

Mr. Wilson has presented a supplement to the charter of the East Liberty Passenger Railway, regulating the rate of fares. The first section provides that the rate of fare shall be as follows for each passenger: To or from any intermediate point between the station on Fourth street, in Pittsburgh, and Soho, six cents, or twenty tickets for one dollar; Pittsburgh to Eighth street, Oakland, seven cents, or twenty tickets for one dollar; Soho to Oakland, six cents, or twenty tickets for one dollar; Oakland to East Liberty, six cents, or twenty tickets for one dollar. Tickets shall be for sale at the stations at Pittsburgh and Oakland. Also, all baskets and parcels carried by the company for any person, and by a passenger, to be carried free. If any officer or employee of the company neglects or refuses to comply with the provisions of the above act he shall be subject to a fine of five dollars for each offence.

THE PITTSBURGH SCHOOLS.

The act read in place, by Mr. Wilson, relative to the Schools of Pittsburgh, takes all control of the Schools of the city of Pittsburgh from the County Superintendent, provides that the Controller of Education shall appoint three persons of education to examine the teachers in said schools, who shall receive $3 per day, and a Board shall send his report to the State Superintendent, as now provided by law the County Superintendent shall do.

A SNOW BOUND TRAIN.

The passengers on the Cincinnati Express train, which left Pittsburgh on Sunday, had a trying time of it. The train reached the city about a mile west of Derry, on the night and could go no further, in consequence of an immense drift. A short time previous to this a terrific snow storm and gale commenced, which exceeded in fierceness anything in the experience of one of the oldest employees of the company, by whom the train. Conductor Story, superintending Engineer Wills, and the engineer on the train, went on foot to procure assistance at Derry, and by almost superhuman exertions succeeded there. When they procured engines and men. When the passengers reached there about half past seven o'clock, they were received the intelligence that no train could proceed further that night. Fortunately the storm bound travelers were given a lot of good Samaritans, who kindly cared for them, providing them with a good supper, and lodging at rates as reasonable as they would on any ordinary occasion. Such bright spots in the dark reflection of, which it is often the case that extortion is practiced under such circumstances. Captain Dunlieed under such circumstances. Captain Dunlieed by and kindness of the train, and the passengers passed the following resolutions which they desired published:

We, the undersigned passengers on the Cincinnati Express train on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, desire to express our grateful acknowledgements to William Story, W. W. Wills, Samuel McKnight and Westfall, conductor, engineer and fireman of said train on the 20th inst., for their pluck and determination in going on foot in the midst of a terrible snow storm to Derry, and procuring assistance to extricate our train from its perilous condition, and for their kindness to us in providing for their comfort. To Captain Dunlieed, and the Superintendent, for them and the brakemen and employees on said train, for their untiring care for their suffering and zealous efforts in extricating said train from the snow drift in which it was embedded. To C. Lochell, Schaffer, Evenbacker, Chas. L. Stevens, S. A. Goodwin, John H. Stewart, Ira G. Nicholas, in behalf of the passengers.

RECEIVED HIS COMMISSION.

Capt. John H. Stewart has received his commission as Military State Agent, and will proceed to Washington to night to enter upon the discharge of his duties.

From Montreal.

MONTREAL, January 22.—The Provincial Cabinet ministers leave on Monday for New York, to take the steamer Brest, *en route* to the Paris Exhibition. The council of Roman Catholic bishops has selected three names for each vacant see in this province, and sent them to the Pope for selection.

The Fenian Trials at Toronto.

TORONTO, January 23.—Michael Purcell, Fenian, was sentenced to be hung. Owen Kennedy was found guilty with recommendation to mercy; sentence deferred.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1867.

SENATE.

Various petitions and memorials were presented.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire whether any present legislation, the ten regiments of colored United States infantry, and the Eighth Missouri State militia, are entitled to bounty, and if not, states by virtue of service are entitled to bounty, and if not, as to the expediency of so amending the bounty laws that they be so entitled.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill giving persons confined in State penitentiaries, under sentence of Federal courts, who shall conduct themselves so that no charge of misconduct can be sustained against them, shall have a deduction of one month in each year made from the term of sentence.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to construe the act of 1866 to prevent smuggling, so that it shall not effect any right of suit or prosecution which may have accrued under any prior act of Congress previous to July 18, 1866.

Mr. NORTON introduced a bill amendatory of the Internal Revenue law, providing that in case of any person who was in the military or naval service at the date of the passage of said act, and who was resident on any public land, dollar for the emolument or upon which *bona fide* settlement had been made the period of five years subsequent to 1861 required by the act shall be computed from May 20th, 1862. The bill was referred.

Mr. HASSEY introduced a bill amendatory of the postal laws, which modifies the fee on postal money orders, so ten cents for any order not exceeding ten dollars; fifteen cents for any order from ten to thirty dollars, and twenty-five cents for an order above thirty dollars. Fee on application of Deputy Postmasters for the payment of money orders is raised to one cent for every ten cents. Among other provisions are for the appointment of a Superintendent of Foreign Mails in the Postoffice Department, at a salary of $3,000, and a Superintendent of Dead Letters, at a salary of $2,000. The bill was referred.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill for the establishment of Home Guards, only for the enforcement of laws in the District of Columbia. Referred.

The House bill prescribing a test oath for lawyers practising in United States courts was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ewing, from the Committee on Territories, reported back, with a recommendation that it do not pass, the House bill confirming the title of Jno E Fonigny, deceased, formerly member of congress, to 4,000 acres of land in Louisiana.

The tariff bill came up.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to amend by increasing the duty on brown linen, duck, canvas, &c., from 25 per cent. to 35 per square yard, and 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the general subject of tariff and revenues. He said all the revenue required to be raised by tariff would be raised by imported goods. While we have a depreciated currency it would be like to raise more money on gold. If we could have no gold upon outstanding gold bonds of the United States, according to the statement of the Secretary, to the amount of $1,000,000,000 we have

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY JANUARY 24, 1867.

RAILROADS AND TRADE IN 1868.

Railroads are the veins and arteries of inland commerce, carrying backwards and forwards in healthful circulation the life blood of trade. Any obstruction, any diseased condition or action, in those communications, is felt in every department of business. The impatience indicated of late in all quarters is evidence of some disturbance in these means of conveyance, and that of such importance as to demand some commensurate efforts for rectifying it. Some movements in this direction have been initiated, and with such developments of the enormous impositions practised on the business community and the great public, that the movement is not at all likely to be abandoned or intermitted till railroad operations are brought to a better condition.

Railroad business, like all other businesses, has the interests of two parties in view. Here they are the stockholders or owners of the road and the great public. Corporations are authorized by law, with reference to both, to construct and work the road, and the interests of both are secured by legal provisions. The extension of these provisions, in various ways, constitutes the ground of complaint at the present time. Both stockholders and the business public are dissatisfied, and have, apparently, good cause to be so, since a system of operations is extensively introduced which wrongs the stockholders and the business public too, for the profit of parties that come in between them in the transaction of the business.

These middle parties are no more necessary for the transaction of the business, than a third wheel is necessary to a cart. Whatever they can do, the railroad companies might do, and whatever profit thereby in doing it might go to the advantage of the stockholders, under which conditions, the profits would be evidently so large as to render a reduction of charges absolutely unavoidable. But, at present, the high charges are maintained on the allegation, that the profits of the roads do not justify a reduction. This is indeed, the fact in many cases, the absorption of the profits occurring in this mysterious and unfathomed gulf that lies between the transporter who pays the charges, and the stockholders who own the roads and do the carrying.

The legislatures of States which have either by special acts or by general laws, chartered railroad corporations are the proper authority to interpose for the protection of the public. The stockholders of the roads are able to see to their own interests under their own charters. But it is high time that this imposition and wrong that from an unauthorized center reaches out both ways, should be brought to an end. If the road owners are willing to let their employees form "rings" for their own profits, or to join outside parties in mere artificial and unnecessary arrangements, for the sake of higher freights, the great body of business men and of the people, every article of whose consumption bears an additional price in consequence, are not so easy and good natured under the exaction.

The Legislatures of some of the Western States have taken some of these matters in hand, and will no doubt, so far as their States are concerned, give relief to trade and farming interests from the destructive private embargo under which they have languished. The States themselves are prohibited by the Constitution of the United States from imposing export or transit duties on merchandise, and also from making discriminations in favor of the products or commerce of one State over that of another. But all these are virtually done, by the irresponsible and unnecessary middle agencies in the forwarding of produce and merchandise from point to point in the country. A heavy tribute is paid them, of which but an inconsiderable part reaches the owners of the roads. This tribute is the excess beyond what would be a fair, and, to the stockholders, satisfactory profit for the use of their road. Railroad companies are bound themselves exclusively to use the franchises belonging to them by charter, that all these conveniences and advantages, in point of speed and certainty of transportation, which are now supplied by middle parties, shall be supplied by the railroad corporations themselves. Instead of farming out the franchises, they are bound to use them themselves, and to secure, at remunerative prices, the benefits thereof to the business public. It is for these ends that they have been incorporated, and the public expectation that looks for these advantages at their hands is both reasonable and just.

THE CROSBY ASSOCIATION.

The Crosby Art Association has occupied a large space in public attention and in the public papers for months past. It has reached its *denouement* at last, and the results have been announced to the readers of the COMMERCIAL as items of news. These results have suggested the inquiry—rather late for starting the question—was it a fair transaction? This question, we presume, will be variously answered with some energy and warmth, publicly and privately, among those who invested in tickets, and have been disappointed in drawing blanks.

Except by its highly taking and respectable title, we cannot distinguish the Art Association from what are called, by plainer people, gift enterprises. Nor can we distinguish either of them from what used to be known as lotteries. The lottery established by authority and under the supervision of law, was guarded against frauds and cheating in the process of drawing. In this it had an advantage, in comparison with private and individual enterprises of a similar kind. Lotteries, although at one time legalized, were upon further consideration of their character and consequences, deemed so immoral and injurious as to deserve prohibition. Consequently they have been for many years forbidden by the laws of nearly all the States, and have by common consent been deemed infamous, like any other species of gambling.

If this judgment of lotteries be just, it is to be regretted that the community should have inflicted on it, under deceptive names and pretenses, all the evils of lotteries, against which prohibitory laws were intended to guard it. And the question, was it a fair transaction? is almost superfluous in the case, for we can scarcely anticipate entire fairness in the details of a transaction that is in its entire form and nature contrary to the laws of the land. The influence of lotteries is pernicious to those who draw blanks, and to those who draw prizes. It unsettles habits of industry, it withdraws money and time from business, it excites expectations only to disappoint them, and it makes people discontented with the slow, honest gains of common employments. To this it may be added, that the tendency of lottery traffic is, to plant and cherish a disposition to indulge in other forms of gambling. It may be taken, therefore, as an undoubted fact, that the prohibition of lotteries by law, was for good and sufficient reasons.

THERE are two rules that may be safely recommended, for the practical wisdom in which they are founded. They might be adopted in the world of politics, and would be particularly appropriate and advantageous to those Southern speculators in this line, who have not been cured, by their political calamities, of all their political delirium. The first of these rules is, always to accept the inevitable, and, the other is, never to attempt the impossible.

THE Springfield *Republican*, deprecating the interference of State Legislatures with the municipal governments of cities, speaks of these as training places for fitting people the better to discharge their voting people the better to discharge their political duties in the more extensive fields of the State and nation. Yet it says, of "New York is governed and robbed by ruffians, because of its ignorant and degraded voting class, who are controlled by unscrupulous demagogues." We should like to know how that is to be remedied, without the intervention and aid of some power outside of itself. "The thing to be done," it adds, "is to limit the suffrage to those who can use it intelligently, and have an interest in good government." That, no doubt, might help the matter greatly, but again, we should like to know how that limitation in a city like New York, is to be effected, without the concurrence and co-operation of the State, in a constitutional amendment to that effect. And we confess it does not appear to us, that any State or nation would be in a very happy condition, that was governed according to the mode of such a training city as New York, as represented by the *Republican*—"governed and robbed by ruffians."

UNDER the heading, "the next President," the Cincinnati *Commercial* mentions the fact that Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS was detained in that city by the snow blockade, and adds the following: "The people who are distinctly and always for the National Government of the United States, have come to regard General THOMAS with peculiar pride, affection, and confidence. His Washingtonian equipoise of character, his steady, brilliant good fortune in war, his unswerving, unquestioned faithfulness after the war, are familiar to all men; and the serene light of his great reputation is daily brightening over the whole country. Others by adventitious aids may have acquired greater temporary conspicuity, and have heard more of the intoxicating applause of the multitudes who honor high rank and celebrated achievements, but none have accomplished more in proportion to their trusts, and none stand higher to-day in the serious estimation of the judicious than General THOMAS." The *Commercial*, after commenting at length on the achievements of General THOMAS, concludes that "he is just the sort of a man who ought to be the next President of the United States."

NEW YORK CITY is getting too big for itself. There is not room enough for the people to live and move in. They have long been crowded in the thoroughfares, and now they are discussing the propriety of having roads in the air and roads under ground. A grand scheme is proposed, that will cost eight million dollars, for having a double track railway underground from end to end of the city, and a double track horse railway directly over it for street travel, and above that in the air, a road for steam passenger cars. No doubt the crowds of vehicles in many of the streets are a great inconvenience and occasion great delays. It half the people moving about the city would use their natural means of locomotion, the streets would be relieved of much of their crowd of conveyances, and health and strength and good spirits would be found by the walkers. "Use legs and have legs" is an old proverb. The weariness of walking would eventually give way and vigor and buoyancy take its place.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Samuel Dixon, of Posey county, Ind., enlisted for and served three years as a private soldier in the 91st Indiana volunteers. At the time of his enlistment he was 63 years of age. He served his full time and was never sick a day, unable from sickness to take his rations regularly. At the end of his term he was honorably discharged, and a few days ago applied at the office of a bounty agent for his additional bounty, and signed his name without the aid of glasses, being over 66 years of age.

—Mr. Joseph Cobb, 96 years old, was one of the skaters on the Muskingum river, at Zanesville, on Thursday last. He borrowed a pair of "dumpeys," the wood of which was cut from the first apple orchard planted in Ohio, at Marietta, and struck out first right, then left. After a few turns he challenged a juvenile of 70 to a race but the banter was declined.

—Count de Bismarck has addressed a letter to the President of the Lutheran Consistory of Frankfort, which contains some sharp menaces against the ministers of the Gospel, who, in their sermons, attack the Government.

—The Marquis de la Rochejaquelein, who was in a state of illness in Paris, which no longer left any hope, received the blessing of the Pope by telegraph. Some time afterward an unexpected improvement, it is affirmed, took place in the sufferer's condition. The French Catholic journals say it is a miracle. Others say it is a clever physician.

—The project of the Marquis of Westminister to reconstruct fashionable London, now in progress under the order of the Grosvenor family, is attracting much attention on account of the wonderful character of the work, and the passion for business which the Marquis exhibits. He is immensely rich and will make South west London a city, worthy of the richest, if not the most illustrious aristocracy in the world.

—The celebrated preacher, Pere Hyacinthe, is at present giving a course of lectures at Notre Dame, in Paris. He is described as a fine looking man of about forty years of age, handsome features, an aquiline nose, somewhat full and sensual lips, and a well squared chin. He presents an imposing appearance in the pulpit, attired in the costume of his order—a dress of coarse brown woolen and hood and capote of white, naked feet and sandals, a closely shaved head, with the exception of a short fringe of dark hair, which just stops short at the temples.

—Rossini has had an apoplectic stroke. He is in his 75th year, and the last he has received on the head is an allusion to his "Barbiere di Siviglia" was produced, at Naples. He has had a good time in his life.

—Some of the incidents connected with the sensations Stewart divorce case in Chicago have been more entertaining than the evidence bearing on the main matter at issue. The last one reported is the accidental meeting on the street of Rosella Dudley, the woman with whom the reverend defendant is alleged to have been guilty of impropriities, and Louisa Miller, one of the principal witnesses for the plaintiff. Rosella was sending her way homeward with a market basket on her arm. Louisa was indulging in a full dress promenade. Immediately they recognized each other, angry, vindictive glances were exchanged. Then followed quick, by hostile words, many of which are said to have been more plain and forcible than elegant and polite. Finally, the enraged Louisa was in the act of springing upon Rosella with intent to scratch her eyes out, when a policeman interfered, and they were induced to proceed peacefully on their respective ways.

—The Chicago *Times* pitches vigorously, not to say venomously into Mr. Grau, the operative manager, for having disappointed the public on more than one recent occasion. It makes no allowance of a definite by snow storms; for difficulties arising from artistic caprice, or the thousand and one other troubles that managerial adventurers have to contend with; but it insists upon its pound of flesh, and, not obtaining it gets mad. We are sorry to see that in its anger it indulges in the public use of the contract name, Mr. Grau's name in very small letters.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* comes out squarely for General Thomas as the next President. It concludes a long editorial article, eulogistic of his military services and personal character, in these words: "Virginia is the mother of Presidents, and we generally got a good article from that State. Thomas, a native of Virginia, is not among her degenerate sons. He is one of the good old stock of Virginians, whose love of country included all the States; and his principles, unperverted by a vicious and vulgar proslavery idea, like his reputation, are eminently national."

—Hon. Jeremiah S. Black received a severe and anything but pleasant shock, the other day. While a certain eloquent lawyer of African descent, who had just been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, was in the Clerk's room, paying his initiation fee, Jeremiah came rushing in to get change for a ten dollar bill. The Clerk could not accommodate him, whereupon the legal luminary of color vouchsafed assistance, asking, at the same time, if he had the honor of addressing the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Imagine the horror of Judge Black. Indignantly ejaculating "No, sir, no!" he fled from the spot disgusted and dismayed, not even waiting for the change he so much wanted.

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—N. Tolne says, in a recent article: "A great historian said to me one day, 'When I write a history, I prepare, in the first place, a table of all the events, the great as well as the small with the verified dates—the dates not only of the year, but of the months and days; this is the largest and most infinite part of my labor. Then I efface from my mind all current and preconceived opinions; I consider my dated facts; I see their connection; I feel the progress of events, and I write my book like a novel." Now, to read about it, this seems plain and simple enough; but let anybody who thinks it so very easy to "efface from the mind all current and preconceived opinions," just try the operation, by way of experiment—that's all.

—The Macedonian *Press*, in a review of Shanks's war volume, remarks: "Rosecrans is Shanks's abhorrence. He cannot abide Rosecrans, Rosecrans cannot abide Shanks. Both natures swell. He believes in Gordon Grander. He has a warm side for Jim Steedman. He indorses Grant and Sherman. Yes, he approves of Grant and Sherman—but your Rosecrans fills him with wrath. We feel sorry for Rosecrans. It is a great pity that he could not please Shanks. Rosecrans will suffer, now that it is known that Shanks does not smile on him."

—Charles C. Williams of Norwich, Connecticut, the brutal father who recently nearly murdered his daughter by starvation, received in prison presents from her of oranges and other delicacies, and she has written him a very affectionate letter since escaping from his severity. Since his arrest he has confessed the whole affair, and among other things that he kept a gag on the child for most of the time, and without relief from Monday till Thursday morning, and also deprived her of all food during the time.

—The editor of the Galena *Gazette*—Galena is General Grant's Illinois home—says that he claims no merit for having kept sober during his recent stay at the State capital. He ascribes all the credit to a certain Judge from McHenry county, and to the correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, "upon whose arrival in Springfield," he says, "the price of whisky advanced to a figure beyond our reach."

—There are only two surviving officers who received under Commodore Perry at the battle of Lake Erie—Captain Stephen Champlin, of Buffalo, who commanded the gunboat Scorpion, and Dr. Usher Parsons, of Rhode Island, Fleet Surgeon.

—The aggregate age of the three living children of John Esty, who died at Middleton, Massachusetts, in 1838, aged 92, is 184 years, an average of over 80 years.

—The Macon *Telegraph* thinks that a ticket bearing the names of Grant and Lee for President and Vice-President would enter the field *wrong end foremost*, but that all creation could not whip it.

—Ex Governor Letcher has been elected Mayor of Lexington, Va. Oh, what a falling off was there, my country men!

—The Baltimore *Transcript* airily says, in regard to the report of General Sheridan's intended marriage to a Louisiana lady: "We look upon this as a barefaced attempt to bolster up the social standing of Sheridan. Greeley knows very well that it is in the highest degree improbable that any Louisiana lady of the slightest claim to respectability or good breeding would allow Gen. Sheridan to make her acquaintance, much less to aspire to the honor of her hand. Not to dwell on any question which might be raised as to the pretensions of Sheridan to a standing in good society, it is sufficient to say that Southern ladies, with entire unanimity, by asort of tacit agreement, have resolved to hold no intercourse with the officers of the United States army as long as they fill the *role* of oppressors of their country and the jailors of the people."

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The German papers of Indiana are calling attention to the small per cent. of the German emigration that seeks that State, and urge the necessity of taking measures to acquaint emigrants with its advantages. It appears that out of 7,265 emigrants who come from Bremen and Hamburg, only 173 went to Indiana, while Illinois received 681, Wisconsin 908, and Missouri 937.

A colored woman was frozen to death in Chattanooga, on Saturday last, and others were found lying on the floor of the cabin almost bereft of clothing. With the biting, chilling atmosphere pervading every nook and corner of their lowly dwellings, which were without doors or windows, Chattanooga fed and feted the Congressional delegates a short time since, but once in a while lets some poor people die from sheer want of the necessities of life.

The Cadiz *Republican* says: The largest clip of wool in the county, belonging to the Snepler Brothers, amounting to about two thousand fleeces, was shipped last week. The wool was purchased by Lindlay M. Branson, for Messrs. Gilbert & Co. of Ware, Massachusetts, at sixty cents per pound. This clip is one of the finest in the county.

In the six New England States there are 3,851 miles of railroad in use, which cost $199,091,483. In New York 2,055 50-100 miles, which cost $152,579,760. In Pennsylvania 1,637 miles are in operation, which cost $210,089,000. Pennsylvania also possesses upwards of 700 miles of under ground track.

The Ganges carries away from the soil of India and delivers into the sea twice as much solid substance weekly as is contained in the Great Pyramid of Egypt. The inawaddy sweeps off from Birmah every two cubic feet of earth in every second of time.

Of the Polish exiles who took up arms in Siberia, and attempted to fight their way to China and Japan, 26 were sentenced to be shot; 174 to have a hundred lashes, and 8 of them survived to be sent to the mines; 92 to be put to hard labor; 183 to be kept under surveillance. A number of others succeeded in getting away.

It is said that the bullion now in the treasury of Russia, at Moscow, greatly exceeds the sum held in the Bank of England. The estimated value of gems and jewels is almost fabulous, before which the Crown jewels and regalia of England sink into comparative insignificance.

The Springfield correspondent of the Chicago *Times* accounts for the mild winter as legislative cocoa nuts in this explanatory way: Some members are complaining to your correspondent that the lobbyists are the parties who are bringing the Legislature into disgrace; that they receive large amounts of money from outsiders desiring measures put through the Legislature; expend the same in gambling, drinking, and other "luxuries" in this city, and then go home and report that they paid out the same to members. An instance related to me by a member, yesterday, where a certain lawyer in Chicago came down here on the part of a bank, for the purpose of having an amendment inserted in its charter. The lawyer disbursed the money as above, and, when the bill was passed asked for an account of his expenditures. His answer was, "Don't ask me anything. I dare not tell to whom I paid it. If I did, I might send at least a score of them to the State prison." The truth is, he drew the gas on an individual member got a dollar of the money. Moral: Be careful of the men whom you select to bribe members, or you will not only fail in getting what you want, but lose your money also.

Under the head of "The New Crusade," the "Gentile" organ at Salt Lake City, (the *Vedette* of a recent date, says: "The universal topic of conversation on the street yesterday was the violent character of the harangues on Sunday last at the Tabernacle here." "Did you hear our sweetings. We are told that a universal and bitter onslaught was made on the Gentile population. The congregation were counseled by the teachers to withhold their patronage from these venomous of the people, the Gentiles, and warned against dealing with outside merchants." The *Vedette* adds that this sort of talk is by no means new, but that the fervor of it has of late been much more demonstrative.

"LA bebeme et le Peril Social" is the title of a book just published by the Bishop of Orleans, in reply to the numerous free-thinking books which have lately appeared in France His lordship's production has received a very severe handling from the *Journal des Debats*, which says it is greatly disappointed at the insignificance and absurdity of the book, after the pomposity with which it has been announced by the clerical papers. The name of this Bishop is Dupenloup, and he is the chief ecclesiastical champion of ultra-montanism, as opposed to the liberal church policy of Napoleon.

A merchant of Litenfield, Ill., went to St. Louis last week, and, contrary to the advice of his friends, took with him on board the train a carpetsack containing $10,000, which he had just received for some property. On the arrival of the train in East St. Louis, this merchant, with his carpetsack, started on business, got up from his seat and left the car with the crowd of other passengers, neglecting to take with him the satchel containing the money. He entered the ferry boat, attended to business in waiting, and drove a distance of two or three squares when he suddenly missed the bag. He rushed back to the station and found the bag, but it was cut open and the greenbacks gone.

Professor Unger, the eminent Viennese, botanist and palæontologist, has been recently examining the bricks used by the ancient Egyptians in the constructions of the Pyramids, and more particularly those of the Pyramid of Dashour. He has discovered that the mud of which they were made contained not only a quantity of animal and vegetable matter, but also fragments of many manufactured substances, leading to the conclusion that Egypt enjoyed a high degree of civilization upward of 5,000 years ago.

The town of Pelham has been indicted in the Supreme Court of Northampton, Mass., for not maintaining its common schools for six months in the year.

To relieve herself of the care of a small child, a servant girl in Memphis administered to it a dose of laudanum and sent the innocent to its sleep eternal.

Mr. Charles Elmwood, of Decatur, Illinois, let Vandalia to walk to Vera to transact some business. Immediately after crossing the bridge at Ritter's branch, two men sprang out of the bushes, one of whom caught him by the head, and, throwing his head back, the other cut his throat almost from ear to ear. They then robbed him of some $5, and left him on the railroad track, supposing he was dead, with the intention of letting the train pass over him, and thus destroy all traces of their hellish deed. Mr. E. recovered his consciousness, however, about eight o'clock in the evening, and crawled off the track just in time to escape a passing train. He was discovered in the morning, about daylight, by two farmers—having laid out all night beside a tree. His feet were badly frozen.

After receiving his pardon, ex-Governor T. O Moore, of Louisiana, visited his plantation the first time for several years. While riding over the grounds, and when passing the site of his once large sugar house, he startled three deer, which were lying in their beds in apparent security. In 1860 there were few more highly cultivated and productive estates than Governor Moore's. His income from sugar and cotton alone, exceeded $100,000 a year. Nothing is left of this splendid estate but the land and the cleared and blackened ruins of the once elegant, spacious and comfortable buildings. We hope the contemplation of the results of the wicked rebellion this same man Moore did his best to bring about proved a wholesome lesson to him.

Of the highest significance is the declaration made by General Roon, the Secretary of the Prussian Army and Navy, that hereafter the Northern German Navy will be constructed, armed and equipped after the pattern of American, and that ere long qualified officers and shipbuilders, by order of the Government, will visit the United States, there to study the various navy yards and the principles adopted by the American Navy Department. It is even asserted that the Prince Admiral himself, in 1867, will make an excursion to the most important American ports.

A race took place last week on the ice of Cayuga Lake, in New York, between a man who was on skates and one without skates. The wager was for $100, and the distance run seventy-five yards. The skater was beaten, his opponent arriving at the goal ten feet ahead. A great deal of money was lost from bets on the skater, he being the champion of that section. It is said that two thousand persons witnessed the race.

The work of "reconstructing" Germany gets on faster than does ours in America. Everywhere the hearts of all men are turning toward Prussia and the magnificent Confederation—magnificent, at least, in power and outward respect—which is grouping itself about her; and South Germany begins to long to enter that Confederation.

Allegheny County Geologically Considered.

Report of Dr. B. C. Jillson to the County Medical Society.

At a meeting of the Allegheny County Medical Society, Dr. B. C. JILLSON, submitted the following interesting and valuable report of the geology of the county:

Allegheny county, though very irregular in outline, is of the same geological formation, viz., the carboniferous, belonging to that particular division known to the geologist as the Upper and Lower Barren Coal Measures, being composed for the most part of unproductive rocks, slates, shales, etc. The lithological character of the group is the same as is generally found in the coal measures, consisting of alternate layers of sandstones, conglomerates, shales, clays, and limestone. Lying nearly horizontal, with a slight dip to the south, just sufficient to bring to the surface, over the northern part of the county, the conglomerate of the Lower Barren Group, as shown by the difference in coour of the accompanying map. The outline of the county was taken for the most part from the State Geological Map. The county is naturally divided into three nearly equal parts, by three large rivers, viz., the Allegheny, the Monongahela and Ohio, into which empty a number of streams of greater or less size, thoroughly draining the soil and producing great erosion of the rocks, thereby forming long, deep and irregular valleys, whose sides are sometimes bounded by gentle slopes, but more frequently by precipitous cliffs. The height of the many waters rises are usually from two hundred to four hundred feet below the general level of the upland, which gives a pleasing variety to the scenery. In these watercourses most of the coal beds have been opened, and in many of the Allegheny, the largest cities, are located near the centre of the county, where the Allegheny and Monongahela unite to form the Ohio, about four hundred feet below the general summit level of the surrounding county. The great geological revolution at the close of the Carboniferous era when upheaved the rocks in the eastern part of the State, folding them into great waves which produced the Allegheny range and the accompanying Laurel Hill and Chestnut Ridge, and easily accounts for the Ore it reaches this county, as the accompanying section from A. to B. will show. No. 1 is the great limestone bed which tops the hills in the southern part of the county. No. 2 the coal. No. 3 the gray sandstone, so extensively used for building purposes, and No. 4 the slates and sandstone of the Lower Barren Group which crop out near it, but are composed in the more southern part of the county by the overlying rocks. This direction of the section was selected because it was at right angles to the Allegheny Range, and because the rocks are here well exposed along the Ohio river, and the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The twenty layers of rock are quite uniform throughout the county, generally varying but little in thickness and preserving their peculiar characteristics. The principal coal vein, *e. g.*, which forms so prominent a line around the hills, is three feet four feet above it, is characterized as being usually unproductive. Extensive Appalachian coal fields, that it has become a favorite study of the student of bituminous geology." This remarkable bed has been identified over an area of about 20,000 square miles, and in the county has been opened at many points, consisting of two or three feet of very impure slaty coal mixed with a good deal of small crystalline bituminous coal below. As uniform are the different layers of rock, that one section will serve for the whole county. The annexed coal section in map was taken near the centre of the county, where the rocks are well exposed. On the left or west bank of the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburg, a steep bluff rises from the bank of the river four hundred and fifty feet. The highest rocks are not well exposed, but the dark shales and limestone of the Allegheny River group, called Hogsback, or Seminary Hill, and the other at the mouth of Chartiers Creek, familiarly known as McKee's Rocks. Both of these hills are longer than broad, with perpendicular sides and double summits. They both belong to what Prof. J. P. Lesley calls Eddy hills, which he claims are produced whenever "the angle of two equal valleys approach ninety degrees." On the terraces we also have the best illustrations in the same Pittsburg section. The city of Pittsburgh was built on a narrow delta formation of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. Early writers speak of three terraces, which are now nearly obliterated. A part of the first, however, has been saved by building thereon a church with its accompanying cemetery, Allegheny City, just across the Allegheny river, built on the same alluvial plain, was also terraced, and one of them, known as "the second bank," can be fairly traced for a mile or more. But there are two or three terraces which have far more resisted the ravages of time and art, and which stand proud monuments of the past looking down with dignity upon the cities at their base, as if conscious of their own noble origin. One in the eastern part of Allegheny City, called Troy Hill, rises perpendicular a number of hundred feet, and extends up the Allegheny river some three miles, where it is lost among the hills. From the opposite side of the river it can be distinctly seen, its top appearing as level as a floor. On the point overlooking the city, the basin of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers was excavated from a layer of large boulders and gravel. Beneath this is a layer of stratified sand six or eight feet in thickness, which rests on the one hundred feet layer of olive and buff shales. The other terrace, called Mt. Hill, lies on the right bank of the Monongahela, just back of Pittsburgh. It is on exactly the same level as the one just described, and, like it, was covered with boulders and gravel, which are now mostly removed to gain access to the coal which lies beneath, and, like its "neighbor across the way," it can be distinctly traced for some distance up the river by its level surface. I have tried to illustrate these ancient remains by a section on the map, from C. to D., from Lawrence, Pa., through Allegheny River, Mt. Monongahela River, and B Birmingham.)

Five miles east of Pittsburgh, and about one hundred and seventy-five feet above the Ohio, is an irregular plain, surrounded by hills, which is called Murdock's Lake. This lake was about six miles in its greatest length, and one in width." An excavation in the bed of the lake, through soil and clay varying from one to ten feet, then sand eight or ten feet in thickness, next then a thin layer of iron ore and then to the gravel. The surrounding hills vary in height, sometimes extending to the sandstone above the coal. The sand is in general quite ferruginous, but about the middle of the basin, on the eastern shore, white angular grains of quartz predominate. The sand from this locality is extensively used in the manufacture of an excellent variety of glass. This bank shows the "Beach structure" of its deposits in a most admirable manner. The layers, instead of being composed of evenly laid materials, consists of many irregular small layers—beds of pebbles, bead, coal and clay of small extent, and perhaps half an inch in thickness, being variously mingled. The water in this county is chiefly obtained from wells. It varies much in quality, sometimes soft, and sometimes strongly impregnated with sulphur of iron. Birmingham is supplied with water from the Monongahela river; Pittsburgh and Allegheny city, from the Allegheny, whose hills for miles above these cities are lined with oil refineries, tanneries, chemical works, etc.

* We learn from conversation with Dr. Jillson who has recently carefully examined the vicinity, that the general received opinion that East Liberty and Wilkinsburg are on the site of an ancient lake, is correct. He is now preparing an article, illustrated by a map, for *Silliman's Journal*, showing that the Monongahela river at one time occupied a position at least one hundred and seventy-five feet above its present level, turning to the right about a mile below "Braddock's Field" swaying out the valley in which East Liberty and Wilkinsburg are situated and reaching the base of the hill on which Fort Herron stands, dividing the right branch depositing the gravel in Allegheny cemetery, and forming the river terrace at that point, and the left branch, which is now existing of two or three feet of very impure slaty coal mixed with a good deal of small crystalline bituminous coal below. As uniform are the different layers of rock, that one section will serve for the whole county. The annexed coal section in map was taken near the centre of the county, where the rocks are well exposed. On the left or west bank of the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburg, a steep bluff rises from the bank of the river four hundred and fifty feet. The highest rocks are not well exposed, but the dark shales and limestone of the Allegheny River group, called Hogsback, or Seminary Hill, and the other at the mouth of Chartiers Creek, familiarly known as McKee's Rocks. Both of these hills are longer than broad, with perpendicular sides and double summits. They both belong to what Prof. J. P. Lesley calls Eddy hills, which he claims are produced whenever "the angle of two equal valleys approach ninety degrees." On the terraces we also have the best illustrations in the same Pittsburg section. The city of Pittsburgh was built on a narrow delta formation of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. Early writers speak of three terraces, which are now nearly obliterated. A part of the first, however, has been saved by building thereon a church with its accompanying cemetery, Allegheny City, just across the Allegheny river, built on the same alluvial plain, was also terraced, and one of them, known as "the second bank," can be fairly traced for a mile or more. But there are two or three terraces which have far more resisted the ravages of time and art, and which stand proud monuments of the past looking down with dignity upon the cities at their base, as if conscious of their own noble origin. One in the eastern part of Allegheny city, called Troy Hill, rises perpendicular a number of hundred feet, and extends up the Allegheny river some three miles, where it is lost among the hills. From the opposite side of the river it can be distinctly seen, its top appearing as level as a floor. On the point overlooking the city, the basin of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers was excavated from a layer of large boulders and gravel. Beneath this is a layer of stratified sand six or eight feet in thickness, which rests on the one hundred feet layer of olive and buff shales. The other terrace, called Mt. Hill, lies on the right bank of the Monongahela, just back of Pittsburgh. It is on exactly the same level as the one just described, and, like it, was covered with boulders and gravel, which are now mostly removed to gain access to the coal which lies beneath, and, like its "neighbor across the way," it can be distinctly traced for some distance up the river by its level surface. I have tried to illustrate these ancient remains by a section on the map, from C. to D., from Lawrence, Pa., through Allegheny River, Mt. Monongahela River, and B Birmingham.)

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The Daily Commercial

IN THE ALMS-HOUSE.

On bitch and broke the flood is boar,
Knee deep in bollows, lies the snow;
White softly, soft and down the flo'
The best of winter moonbeams go;
And on the bank before the door
A boyish face is crowing wan.

The death-watch answers best for beat
With his poor heart, that moves so slow;
He hears the watchman in the street,
He hears the river's sluggish flow,
And through his brain there runs a dim
Remembrance of a childish hymn.

Acain he lies upon the grass,
Beneath a chestnut's fluttering leaves;
Before the cool day-dream passes,
He hears the dove that faintly grieves;
He hears the deep that faintly grieves;
All all these memories among
There reach the hymn his mother sung.

Now long tears are on his cheek,
No kisses on his eyelids fall;
Some mark the wits pulse growing weak,
None listen to the Master's call;
Alone, he goes, with baited breath,
To meet this mystery of death.

The moonbeams scarcely gild the panes,
Her golden disc has dropped so low;
He thinks how tired the men will be
To-morrow digging in the snow.
Beside him lies the angel's key—
And whispers, "Now you'll go to sleep."

His ears grow dull to earthly sound;
The thin hands clasp upon his breast;
A wondrous music low is wound—
His soul hath entered into rest.
Blue up, Christ, and hail the dead!
Through death he enters life for aye!

Little Charnwell.

A Ghost Story.

Some fifteen years ago a lady of my acquaintance rented from an agent, for the summer months, on very easy terms, a summer house in the mountains of large country house in the vicinity of Virginia. Together she repaired with her family and a party of friends; and, after taking possession, learned the secret of the very "moderate terms" of the agent. Two years previous, an old man had been found dead in the attic, under circumstances which justified suspicion of foul play. The house was, of course, said to be haunted; and when its owner left the country, and offered it for sale or rent, no one would take it, until Mrs. ——, attracted by the pleasant situation and the low rent, engaged it for the summer. The lady, a sensible, strong minded woman, treated this story with contempt, yet was careful of its coming to the ears of the other inmates.

The party had not been a week in the house, when a gentleman complained at breakfast that he had passed a sleepless night, in consequence of noises in the attic above his room. On the following day, there was the same complaint from another of the household.

Mrs. —— suggested that one of the servants had probably been searching for something amid the lumber contained in the attic; but that it should not again occur—she would lock the door and take away the key, which was done.

A night passed quietly; and then again the noises were heard, this time by Mrs. —— herself—strange, muffled sounds, followed by the dull fall of some heavy but not very hard body. What could it mean? Mrs. —— thought. And that day she had the attic door nailed up, as additional security. She began to feel nervous.

On this day the gentlemen of the party, four in number, went on a hunting excursion, leaving the ladies alone. In the evening a storm arose, which prevented their return at the usual hour. At nine o'clock the household retired; but scarcely had Mrs. —— closed her eyes in sleep, when she was aroused by two of the family in a state of great excitement.

"There were such strange noises in the attic. Did she not hear them?

Yes, she heard them distinctly now—odd, unearthly sounds, such as none of the party could account for. Others of the family also heard, and soon the whole household was gathered in the room of Mrs.

They clung together, pale and trembling. They mysterious sound continued—a muffled voice, a sharp, shrill, suffocating cry or shriek; and then again the fall of a heavy body, and two or three sharp knocks on the floor, as with a stick, followed by a sound as of some body dragged with difficulty across the floor. Then they distinctly heard the quick, sharp knocking repeated again and again, at the door at the head of the attic stair, which, as we have said, Mrs. —— had caused to be nailed up.

The whole party were now in a state of speechless horror. But how much more was this increased when they heard those strange gurgling, suffocating cries on the attic stair, opposite the door of the room in which they were, and then a step coming down, as of some one walking with a cane, and struggling with another who endeavored to detain him. Suddenly there was a rush, a fall, and then a sharp knock at the door of Mrs. ——'s room; and one wild shriek arose from the terrified women, as they huddled in the remotest corner, clinging to each other as with a death-grasp.

At this moment the tramp of horses was heard without. Thank God! the gentlemen were returned; and throwing up the window they all screamed for help.

The next moment the gentlemen were in the room, and the boldest of them, seizing a lamp, advanced to the door at which the knocking still continued, and cautiously opened it.

There was something there, lying upon the floor, and moving in strange writhing contortions. The gentleman lowered the lamp. What could it be—a shapeless, headless mass, without form or outline? He looked still closer; he touched it with a cane, and immediately fell back in a chair in a convulsion of laughter.

The object of mystery and terror were two immense cats, who had got both their heads thrust together in a large gourd full of grease, which the servants had used in cleaning the house, and had left in the attic.

Mrs. L—— now remembered that the door which she had nailed up had a square hole in it at the bottom sufficiently large to admit of the two animals struggling through it with their unique attachment. It seemed probable that upon the discovery of the gourd both had greedily thrust in their heads and been then unable to withdraw them. In some manner, also, the gourd, which stood on a shelf, had become entangled with a bundle of old carpenter's tools wrapped in a piece of carpet, and this, it was subsequently ascertained, the animals had with difficulty dragged across the floor, and finally got rid of in making their exit through the aperture of the attic door.

So much for the ghost of the haunted house; and, had not this mysterious occurrence been unravelled, what a thrilling story might have been told by each member of that household—"persons of the highest respectability and undoubted veracity."

"I Was a Hungered."

It was sleeting fast. Evening was falling. The streets were almost deserted.

Suddenly a voice at my elbow said, "I am not fit for work and have eaten nothing to-day."

I looked at the speaker. He was an able bodied man, but had lost both arms by amputation; he was evidently a discharged soldier. He was pale, too, as if from recent sickness, or from scanty food. He had on an old threadbare coat.

My first impulse was to give him something. But my coat was buttoned tight; I could not easily unbutton it and continue to hold my umbrella and book; and to crown all, the street car for which I had been waiting, at that moment came up.

"I haven't nothing to-day," I said, turning from the man and beckoning to the driver.

I heard a sigh, as I turned and was on the point of reconsidering my decision, but I reflected that if I missed this car I should have to wait ten minutes in the road. "Besides," I said to myself, "somebody else will be sure to give him something."

But my heart smote me, when, on looking after the man, I saw him gosadly down the street with bent head. Once I thought of stopping the car, overtaking him and giving him half a dollar. But while I hesitated the car passed the corner, and he was out of sight. It was too late.

I did not eat my dinner that day, with the unusual appetite. I could not get that man face out of my mind. At times the victuals seemed to choke me. What if he really was starving and no one would help him?

All through the evening the man's look haunted me. In vain my little daughter, seeing me abstracted, sang her sweetest ballads. In vain my wife sought to "cheer me up," as she said. I even dreamed of the man. If I had known where to find him I would have gone the next day, to satisfy myself that he had received assistance.

But the impression gradually wore off. There is so much suffering now in great cities that almost every one becomes hardened to it. I persuaded myself finally that the man had been helped by others. "There are so many societies to aid soldiers," I said. It was uncomfortable to think otherwise.

One morning, about four days after the interview, my wife was reading the paper, when she suddenly laid it down and cried, "How shocking."

I do not know how it was, but I felt a sudden chill. I thought instantly of that man's wan face. But I said carelessly, as I broke my egg,

"What is it, my dear?"

"Oh! such a horrible story. A discharged soldier his wife and two children, dying of starvation. At least the wife is dead, and one of the children not expected to live. None have had anything to eat for four days. They were found in an old out house. The husband is said to have lost both arms at Gettysburg."

My hand trembled so much that, long before my wife finished, I had been compelled to lay down my egg unopened. She was looking at the paper and did not see me.

I had no appetite after that. I rose immediately and hastened down town, for I was sure this was the man whose petition I had rejected.

I went straight to see him. I had the paper in my pocket, and it directed me to the miserable out house, where the sufferers had been found.

Quite a crowd had been collected on the outside. But a police man at the door permitted no one to go in. He knew me, however, and on my expressing my wish, allowed me to enter.

A sheet, furnished by some poor neighbor, was spread over a still waxen face in the corner; a little girl was sobbing beside it, and a man bowed with grief sat at the foot. At the sound of the footsteps he looked up. It was the same wan face I had repelled at the corner of the street.

Since that day I have never turned away from old or young who had asked alms. Better give to a thousand who are unworthy, than refuse one who is really in need.

Carving.

An excellent satire on those chapters in Cookery Books which propose to teach the art of Carving, is contained in a story recently published by John Mollinghead, in London. The hero is a Mr. Joseph Bowpot, the only son of a careful mother, who put the watches over him assiduously that at the ripe age of forty years Joseph's mother one rather jerky journey Joseph's mother falls asleep and he leaves the carriage to obtain refreshment. The train goes on, and Mr. Bowpot remains on the platform and is left in a similar to those of a careless sailor on a desolate island, who has suffered the other members of an exploring party to return to the ship without him. In this emergency he takes the advice of an intelligent porter, and soon finds himself in the coffee-room of a hotel, where a stiff waiter informs him that a roast goose will soon be ready for dinner. Throwing off his nervousness, he boldly orders it in, and rushing to the pocket of his overcoat brings forth the volume on cookery and peruses the article, Carving, while the waiter lays the cloth and arranges the table:

Mr. Josheph Bowpot took his seat very slowly at the table while the stiff waiter removed the cover from the smoking goose. Joseph made a great display in sharpening his knife, turning up the cuffs of his coat, afterwards his waistbands, then sharpening his knife again, trying it with his thumb, evidently waiting for the stiff waiter to leave the room.

It was half-past three o'clock, and, being a wintry afternoon, was getting dusk.

"Would you like the gas lighted, sir?" inquired the stiff waiter.

"Not at all, not at all," returned Joseph hurriedly. "I——I dont think you need wait."

The stiff waiter took the hint, but he regarded Joseph with a peculiar expression—made up of curiousty, contempt, and suspicion.

Joseph looked carefully round the room, and, finding that he was all alone, drew the "Art of Carving" from his pocket, and spelling it to himself, he read it before him against the cruet stand, reading it across the goose like a piece of music.

"What's this, sir?" asked Joseph, "take your fork firmly in your left hand—(he was trying the fork tightly,) Plant it securely in the figure 4, I think (feeling for the spot with his fingers.) Very well. Now to plant the fork securely. (Trying to stick the fork in. No! Why? Why, there's a confounded bone. Try a little on one side. (Shifts the fork.) A bone there also. Why hang it, it's all bone. Stay, perhaps I've got the wrong side. Confound these artists, I wish they'd draw better. It's no more like a goose than I am. Suppose we turn over, gently. Wo! (Turns the goose over tenderly.) There goes the gravy all over the table and my trowsers. (Stops it up with his pocket handkerchief, looking round once or twice anxiously at the door.) Now then once more; let's see; where were we? Oh! on No4. "You then by a dexterous twist of the wrist separate the leg from the body." (Pausing.) How—dexterous twist? (Perplexed.) Somehow like this, I suppose? Good gracious! He placed himself for a great effort, but, unfortunately, instead of being successful, he twisted the goose off the table on to the floor, between his feet. For some reason the stiff waiter again made his appearance.

"Ring sir?" he inquired more laconically than usual

Joseph in his trepidation, seized the dish cover and clapped it on the empty dish, holding it down with his hand, while he turned round to the pertinacious stiff waiter, and with something of indignation in his tone, replied, "I did not ring."

"Hem!" was the answer of the stiff waiter as he again retired.

Joseph gradually recovered himself, took off the cover, and, lifting the goose up tenderly with both hands from the floor, he placed it again upon dish and took a couple of glasses of sherry to fortify himself for a final effort.

Not that extremely officious person he muttered to himself, he has thrown me into a profuse perspiration. Dear me the bird's as cold as a stone." He took a couple more glasses of wine.

"I've not tasted substantial food for eight hours, and I feel the pangs of hunger. Why should I hesitate? No one observes me. I will."

He looked round and finding himself unobserved, he tore of a leg with his hand, and hacked several small pieces off the surface, eating ravenously all the time. Cold as the bird was he ate or rather devoured, a fair quantity, and by the time his appetite was satisfied, the temporary courage inspired by the last glass or of sherry was exausted along with the wine, and he relapsed into his original state of nervous excitement. Softly his eyes became fixed upon the dish.

"Good" gracious! he almost shrieked; "what a horrid spectacle. The goose does look as if it had been carved; it looks as if it had been worried by a bull terrier."

"Shut the Door, Jahn."

Messrs. Editors:—Many of the highest as well as the lowest traits of human character, are often made known in very simple means. And very important principles in ethics, natural philosophy, and mechanics, have been discovered by accidents, incidents and details which are common in domestic life; but who would have thought, in olden times, of consulting with a four-paneled door, as a philosophic and a metaphysical friend, to obtain a knowledge of the hidden mysteries and the general effects of the human mind.

During the last ten years, in the winter season, according to our daily record, we have noticed the manner in which one thousand persons who called for work, have opened, shut or not shut our store door: this, you may say, is a futile and a useless undertaking; but we entertain a very differentopinion. What are the facts, and what the inductions?

First, out of the 1,000 persons recorded, 355 opened the door and shut it after them carefully, when they came in and when they went out, without much noise.

Secondly, 226 opened it in a hurry and made an attempt to shut it, but did not and merely pulled to, when they went out.

Thirdly, 202 did not attempt to shut it at all, either in coming in or going out.

Fourthly, 76 left it open when they came in, but when reminded of the fact, made ample apology, and shut it when they went out.

Fifthly, 102 opened it in a great hurry, and then slammed it to violently, but left it open when they went out.

Sixthly, 20 came in with "how do you do, sir," or "good morning," or "good evening, sir," and all three went through the operation of wiping their feet on the mat, but did not shut the door when they came in, nor when they went out.

Remarks.—We have employed men out of all the above classes, and during that time have had an opportunity of judging of their merit, etc.

The first class, of 355, were those who knew their trade, and commenced and finished their work in a methodical manner, were quiet, had but little to say in their working hours, and were well approved of by those for whom we did the work. They were punctual to time, and left nothing undone which they had been ordered to do. They did not complain about trifles, and in all respects they were reliable men, and were kind and obliging in their general conduct.—*Scientific American.*

SHOOTING IN A DRESS COAT.—An enter taining article of amusements in the last number of *Blackwood* speaks of the unreasonable prejudice against clerical recreations, and relates the following reminiscence in illustration:—

"We remember well; we are really not drawing from our imagination for our facts) a clergyman of the strongest evangelical views, who was very fond of shooting—and an excellent shot he was. It seemed to have been borne in upon him by some obliquity of conscience, not uncommon in a narrow minded school, that the sinfulness of such pursuits lay not in the act, but in the costume; so, instead of the ordinary shooting-coat and gaiters, he took the field in solemn state, in a full dress black suit, low shoes and white stockings, and a white tie with very long ends—for all the world as if he were going to preach to the birds instead of to shoot them. To see that black swallow-tail go through a brambly cover, for the country was wild, and the chief sport it afforded was cock-shooting was, as our American friends would say 'a caution.' The sepulchral tones in which he gave the warning, 'Down charge, Ponto of ring in our ears at this moment, though it is long years since we heard him."

REMNANTS OF OLD SUPERSTITION.—There is a superstition descended from the dark ages, that when a person dies of consumption the decaying vitals of that body are continually emitting the elements of that disease, which the surviving relatives will receive. According to the superstition, the only remedy is to remove the vitals from the corpse and burn them. In Grafton, N. Y., lately, a family which has lost three of its members from that disease—one a year since, the other two within a few days—adopted the barbarous remedy. The bodies were disinterred, and from those which were in a sufficient state of preservation, the heart and lungs were removed and burned, after which the ashes with the bodies were returned to their graves and buried.

HOW THEY TRAIN SHEPHERD DOGS.—In South America the shepherd dog drives out the flock, watches it through the day, and returns it at night. These dogs are said to be able to protect sheep even from the lion. They are raised in the following manner: While young, and before they have opened their eyes, a mother sheep is taken and forced to nurse the young dog. This is the way the dog is raised, and the dog becomes so attached to his step-mother, that when the sheep are added again to the flock, the dog follows and defends the same.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A young man, knowing that a young lady—of whom he imagined himself enamored—understood the language of flowers, sent her a beautiful rose, as a declaration of love, attaching a slip of paper, on which was written, "If not accepted, I proceed to war." In return she forwarded a pickle jar containing a single mango (man go!)

"This medicine," says Dr. Squills, "after having been taken for a few days, will produce the desired change."

"What?" exclaimed the thunder struck patient, "you don't say so, doctor?"

"It is a fact, sir," said the doctor, "the science of medicine has now reached—"

"Well," said the patient, interrupting him, "it is wonderful. If you'd said postal, doctor, I wouldn't have said anything; but the 'desired change,' doctor, it seems impossible."

"Why will you persist in wearing another woman's hair on your head?" asked Acid of his wife. She retorted—"Why will you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back?"

A young gentleman suffering from too strong a sensation of more tender feelings, defines his complaint as an attack of lass itude.

"Katy have you laid the table cloth and plates yet?" "An' sure I have mem—everything but the eggs; and isn't that Biddy's work?"

"Jinks, I am going to raise your rent," said a landlord to his tenant. "Thank you," said Jinks, "for I'm blessed if I can raise it myself."

Theodore Parker aptly compared some who grew suddenly rich, to cabbages growing in a bed. They smother the violets but are after all nothing but cabbage heads.

"Pray, Miss C.," said a young gentleman the other evening, "why are ladies so fond of officers?" "How stupid!" replied she; "is it not natural a lady should like a good offer, sir?"

Dramatic criticism was unsettled in old times, as at present. Notwithstanding Garrick's excellence in Hamlet, Dr. Johnson once made the following reply to Boswell's question, "Would not you, sir, start as Mr. Garrick does if you saw a ghost?" "I hope not," replied the sevenby-four; "if I did, I should frighten the ghost."

A City of Flowers.

Next to the environs of Seville, where every thing which is not covered with oranges is covered with roses, and the Valley of Mexico, which is one *parterre* of flowers all the year round, must come Rome as the chosen haunt of Flora. She revels in wild flowers among the ruins, the tombs, the chinks of the Coliseum, and even in the waste Campagna. She is never with tame flowers in the gardens of her villas which fringe the Seven Hills. Flowers, in Rome, are literally cheaper than dirt, for dirt is a dear article—it cost live. For tenpence you may buy such a bouquet in Rome as an English duchess might think cheap at a Season's end; even such a bouquet as might make an English seamstress, sitteaing in her solitary garret calculate how many hours of toil and miles of needles and thread it would take to purchase one poor sprig of mignonnette from that abounding loveliness. You are spared in Rome the detestable nuisance of the bread girls who in Venice and Florence dog your footsteps and thrust bouquets into your button hole whether you will or not. Every street corner or vacant space is, as I have said, a *Marche de la Madeline*, and you may spend your loose half penny in flowers, or leave them alone, as you choose. The only participation I render of flowers whom I have yet met in the Eternal City is a hump-backed dwarf who on Week days haunts the outside of Piale's reading room on the Piazza di Spagna, and is a small Birnam Wood of choice flowers. You may make poor Lancelot Gobbo's fortune for a farthing if you give him say forty baiocchi—'tis but is 7d—for an armful of rainbow. On Sundays, when Piale's in deference to the prejudices of its Protestant patrons, is closed, the dwarf changes his station to the outside of the *Cafe di Roma*, on the Corso, whither it may be hinted a considerable section of the Protestant patrons resort to read the *Galignani*, invisible at Piale's. On the sabbath the Gobbo does not vend flowers. He has a pair of buffalo horns for sale, beautiful in their polish and curvilinear spikeness, with which he stands sentry, a horn in each hand, like a stunned terra cotta figure of Faith, bearing sacrificial cornucopias. With a view to Protestant patrons, he has mastered a small stock of English. "Little lady, buy flower? b'ul ful." "Little gentleman, buy horn? b'ul ful." Beyond this his Anglo-Saxon does not extend.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

From old and young, from rich and poor, from high born and lowly, comes the Universal Voice of praise for

HALL'S VEGETABLE
SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Refines heads, dry and oily hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Use it a few times, and

PRESTO, CHANGE!

the whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

It will not take a long persuasion and liberal pay to convince the truth of this matter. The first application will do good: you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and

BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,

the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it

CHEAP TO BUY. PLEASANT TO TRY,

AND SURE TO DO YOU GOOD.

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., *Proprietors*
For sale by all druggists. se6-am1yaw

☞ "A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials of its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists."—*New York Independent.*

The great New England Remedy, DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years. In the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diseases, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Scalding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

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☞ RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and Nervous Headache, cured by a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY It never fails. JOS FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

Business Manager.....H. W. WILLIAMS.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

Unequalled success of the new entertainment.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, January 24th, will be presented the interesting drama in 3 acts, entitled

THE FACTORY GIRL.

After which the Grand Ody of Song, Dance and the Superb Ballet.

The whole to conclude with the Comic Pantomime, entitled

LA STATUE BLANCHE.

In active preparation, the great Fairy Burlesque, entitled The Female Forty Thieves.

Grand Family Matinee on saturday.

GRIBBLE'S VARIETIES.
PENN STREET.

FRED. AIMS.....Manager.

New Songs, Dances, and the Grand Minstrel Scene, concluding with

ROBERT EMMET,
THE MARTYR OF IRISH LIBERTY.
Look out for the BLACK CROOK BALLET.

MASONIC HALL.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS! ONE WEEK MORE. COMMENCING

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21st, 1867.

Positively the Last week of the Season of FATHER KEMP'S celebrated

OLD FOLKS CONCERT COMPANY.

In costumes of one hundred years ago. EMMA J. NICHOLS will appear every evening this week in her beautiful songs and ballads.

Admission 25 cents: Reserved Seats 50 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Seats can be secured at the Hall, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M.

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 2 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKER

No. 4, Johnson's Corts, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will promptly attended to. Leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or leaving their orders with the Commercial by the year the principal corners in the city and town, is a primitive one of the kind. ap24-1y

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ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST FLOUR SACKS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also.

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Prices Reduced,

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HAS NOW IN STORE AT VERY

LOW PRICES.

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Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. 1y

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BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)
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The attention of the customers of the two firms is particularly invited to our

ALES AND PORTER,

Which, through the careful selection of Malt from our extensive malting facilities, and Hops from the yards East and West, we can guarantee to be pure and salts factory to the trade.

Our INDIA ALE has been highly recommended by physicians for family use.

Mr. ANDERSON'S customers will please be particular to leave their orders at his office adjoining his old Brewery, or at our office, corner DUQUESNE WAY AND BARKER'S ALLEY. no13-1ym

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ROOFING, SPOUTINGS and JOB WORK, promptly attended to. No. 66 FEDERAL ST., near R. R. Depot, Allegheny City.
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Store rooms above St. Charles Hotel, No. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD MAN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., from 1 JANUARY 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of the fifteenth section of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, April 26, 1856.

1st. Capital		$250,000 00
With the privilege of increasing to		500,000 00
2d. Assets. Stock due-bills each secured by two approved names	$125,000 00	
U S 5-20's	125,000 00	
Cash in Bank	24,083 44	
Premium notes	19,854 83	
Individual Book Accounts	4,859 97	
		$298,116 43
3d Amount of premiums received 1866		49,931 66
4th. Interest received in 1866,		9,136 20
5th. Paid in 1866 as follows, viz: Losses	$21,968 45	
Return Premiums	1,867 19	
Reinsurance	346 74	
Government taxes	697 57	
State taxes	275 00	
Fire patrol account, charged to Profit and Loss	912 97	
Commissions and Telegraphing	1,119 65	
Board Marine Underwriters	153 00	
Sundries	33 90	
Salaries, Rent, Stamps and all other Expenses not enumerated above	5,671 12	
		$34,999 66
6th. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31, 1866		914,830 00
7th. Amount of Losses unadjusted, claims against the Company, and Debts of every character not exceeding		18,287 50

ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF ALLEGHENY, for the April 25, 1866, (date of organization) to December 31, 1866, embracing a period of Eight months.

Capital subscribed		$100,000 00
Capital paid in	$50,000 00	
Capital in Stock, Due Bills	50,000 00	100,000 00
ASSETS.		
U. S. 5-20's	$20,000 00	
U. S. 7-30's	7,500 00	
7-10 Mortgages (city property)	12,000 00	
Due by Insurance Companies	16,788 75	
Office Furniture	434 83	
Interest accrued, but not due	735 29	
Cash on hand	1,441 75	
		$58,770 62
Instalments not paid in and for which the Stockholders are individually liable		50,000 00
		$108,770 62
Amount of premiums received		2,547 65
Amount derived from interest		1,918 17
		$9,526 82
Amount of Expenses	$1,364 20	
Amount of Losses	1,630 50—	$2,994 70
Ratio of Losses and Expenses to Receipts		31.100
Amount of risks outstanding		$628,419 99

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid	$15 00	
Sundry unpaid bills	26 77	$41 77

JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH IN SURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa. from January 1st to December 31, 1866, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an act of a Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, April 24, 1856.

1st. Capital authorized and paid in.....$ 100,000 00

2d. Assets—U. S. 7 30's.....$75,500 00
U. S. 5 20's.....5,000 00
Cash.....13,083 44
Bank Stock.....4,200 00
Insurance Stock.....2,500 00
Bills Receivable.....21,239 88
Fire Engine and Hose.....2,597 33
Office Furniture.....404 10— $ 119,857 42

3d. Amount of premiums received from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive.....$ 33,054 17

4th. Amount of interest (net).....$ 7,485 59

5th. Paid since January 1st, 1866, as follows, viz:
Fire Losses, large and Marine Losses.....$22,416 96
Returned premiums.....1,004 91
Commissions on premiums.....709 61
Revenue Tax & Stamps.....829 29
Reinsurance.....58 75
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses.....5,395 53— $ 31,715 65

6th. Amount of outstanding risks December 31st, 1866.....$1,355,764 94

7th. Amount of all debts and liabilities, December 31st, 1866, is three unadjusted losses, estimated but not exceeding $5,300 00.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.

E. S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS OVER

$17,500,000,

AND

EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

Annual Dividends Available Immediately,

TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent
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WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
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WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NESBIT, General Agent.
Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s warehouse, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks on favorable terms. Having been organized for many years, well known to the community, and who are deservedly in high repute, will promptly adjust and pay all losses, on principles which they have assumed as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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William S. Evans,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Phillip Reymer.	

WM. P. HERBERT Secretary.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
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Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise. Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with solvency and security.

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JAS. M. HINDLE,	CHARNOCK KAY,
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WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS GORDON, General Agent.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, corner Fourth and Wood streets, second floor.

Insures against loss and damage by the navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi and Western Rivers, Lakes and Canals, and the navigation of the Sea.

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Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Penrock, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue

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COTTON YARNS,
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Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of ISABELLA and SANDUSKY STREETS, Allegheny city, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY corner of DUQUESNE WAY and BARKER'S ALLEY, Pittsburgh.

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GROCERIES, &C.

MEANS & COFFIN,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have always on hand a well selected

Stock of Groceries,

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PAUL & GIBSON,
Grocers and Ship Chandlers,
No. 227 PENN STREET,
Corner of IRWIN, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to. oct

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE THIRD WARD FIRE.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Investigation—Verdict of the Jury.

The Coroner's jury in the case of James Young, who was burned to death at the fire on Webster street on Sunday morning, re-assembled yesterday afternoon at Alderman Butler's office, and continued the investigation. The following testimony was adduced:

Thomas McLaughlin, who resides on Smithfield street, testified that he never made any threats in regard to the property of Mr. McKelvy, which was burned. The witness stated that a lawsuit was now pending in Court in regard to the ownership of the property.

James Dean, renter of the stable that was burned, testified that there had been no lock on the stable, and that any person could have gained access to it.

A. J. Neel, Keeper of a blacksmith shop on the corner of Washington and Prospect streets, testified that he never employed Michael Schall, the young man charged with setting fire to the building, to watch his property, and that he never heard him make any threats against Mr. McKelvy.

Thomas Schall, who resides on Poplar alley, and father of Michael Schall, testified that his son went to bed at home at twenty minutes after ten o'clock on Saturday night, and that he was awakened by his sister Agnes, a little after twelve o'clock on Sunday morning, who discovered the fire in the stables. The witness further heard Michael making any threats against Mr. McKelvy.

James, Kate and Annie Schall, brother and sisters of Michael Schall, corroborated the testimony of their father. Mr. McClelland, night watchman on the "beat" where the fire occurred, testified that shortly after two o'clock on Sunday morning, while passing around his "beat," he saw a man standing near the door of McKelvy's stable, in Beech alley, and that when he (the witness) approached, the man walked up the alley toward Poplar alley. The witness supposing that the man lived in one of the houses in the alley, passed on without questioning him. Witness was at the fire, which broke out about half an hour afterwards.

Upon the conclusion of the evidence the jury retired, and after a brief deliberation rendered the following verdict:

"That Young came to his death on the morning of the 20 h of January, 1867, by being burned in the building on the corner of Seventh and Webster streets, and that the fire, in the opinion of the jury, was the work of an incendiary, to them unknown.

Michael Schall, who had been in jail since Monday night, on suspicion of being the incendiary, was then released by Alderman Butler upon his own recognizance to appear for a hearing next Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Court Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Hampton.

In the case of William C. Dunn vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, being an action to recover the value of a horse run over and killed on defendants road, the jury rendered a verdict yesterday in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $358 28.

H. H. May vs. James M. Burns. Action to recover the amount of $1 50 98 for lumber sold defendant by plaintiff. A jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount of his claim with interest.

Dey & Hayden vs. Administrators of Charles Kerr, deceased. This is an action to recover $2 025 26 on a book account standing in favor of $1 600 for office rent during latter years. The case has not yet been concluded.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Mellon.

The case of Henry M. Bole & Co., vs. Frederick Bausman, being an action to recover a claim of $2 82, based on a promissory note, which was commenced on Tuesday, is still on trial.

TRIAL LISTS FOR THIS DAY.

The following cases will be taken up in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas to day:

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 94. Horbach vs. Donaldson.
No. 96. Woolridge Oil Refining Company vs Equitable insurance Co.
No. 98. Fisher vs. Gillespie & Mitchell.
No. 99. Mackey vs. Patton.
No. 108. Wilder & Co. vs. Perkins & Co.
No. 111. Voight & Co. vs. Sneadon & Co.
No. 117. Evans vs. Kuhn & Co.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 7. Griffiths vs. Bruce & Clark.
No. 8. Hamilton vs. Nevin & Co.
No. 9. Wheeler vs. Bryson.
No. 10. Stand vs. Vetter et al.
No. 11. Wray vs. Miller.
No. 200. Wade vs. Western Steamboat Dictator.
No. 14. Wiefer vs. Oesterlein.
No. 15. Hartman vs. Altwater.
No. 236. Hays vs. Thompson.
No. 16. McClelland vs. Morgan.

Allegheny Temperance League.

The thirty fifth regular meeting of the Allegheny Temperance League was held on Tuesday evening in Rev. Dr. Clark's Church. In the absence of the regular officers, Mr. D. Blair presided, and Mr. W. G. Warren acted as Secretary.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. Isaac Charles, Leonard H. Eaton, Thomas Smith and John D. Bailey, were appointed to draw up a remonstrance against extending the provisions of the Philadelphia Liquor Law to this county, and requesting our representatives to use all their influence in opposition to the bill.

It was also suggested that citizens favorable to Temperance write immediately to our representatives at Harrisburg, expressing their disapprobation of the proposed change in the license law.

Messrs. Bailey, Heckert and Eichbaum were appointed a committee to extend invitations to the different Temperance societies in this neighborhood to meet with the League at the second annual meeting on Tuesday, February 26th.

Mr. H. S. Snodgrass then delivered an address on Temperance, after which on motion of Mr. Eichbaum a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker.

The Philadelphia Liquor Law was discussed by the members, and the assistance of the ladies, to aid in the defeat of the bill, was asked for.

A Railroad Conductor Abused by a Woman.

On Tuesday afternoon, a man named Welty and his wife, who reside in the vicinity of Leechburg, endeavored to get on board a train on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, at Freeport, for the purpose of coming to this city. Before they were permitted to enter the cars, Mr. Marshall, the conductor, approached Welty, and requested him to show his ticket. Welty refused to do so, when Mr. Marshall informed him that unless he conformed to the rules of the road he would not be admitted. Welty paid no attention to the conductor, and was just backing off, when Mr. Marshall, who had been a witness to the scene, mounted the car steps and gave Mr. Marshall a severe kick in the face with her foot. The conductor was momentarily staggered by the blow, and in the struggle, lasting but a few seconds, his cap fell, slipped into a car. After they had secured seats Mr. Marshall followed them when Welty exclaimed that Mrs. Welty appeared to enjoy the victory which she supposed she had achieved, but was greatly chagrined upon the arrival of the train to Allegheny to find that Mr. Marshall had telegraphed for two police officers, who were at the station, and who took herself and husband into custody. They were immediately conveyed before Alderman Kerr, upon a charge of disorderly conduct being made out against Mrs. Welty, and was fined five dollars and costs. The penalty was paid, although not without remonstrance, and the couple left the office in high dudgeon.

Manchester Councils—Election of Officers

A stated meeting of the Council of the borough of Manchester was held last evening, Burgess Pace presiding.

An election for clerk of Council was then entered into, which resulted in the choice of Henry Davidson. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Harper, the retiring officer.

The election for borough officers resulted in the selection of the following persons: Solicitor, A. C. Patterson; Receiving Regulator, William McKeefry; Treasurer, A. M. Stevenson; Street Commissioner, Isaac Stewart; Wharf Master, R. M. Parke; Board Measurers, T. H. Gibson, R. M. Parke; Tax Collector, Isaac Stewart; Solicitor to the Board of Health, Isaac Stewart.

A resolution, looking to the Street Commissioner to cause to be put in good order the road in Allegheny Councils in relation to one proposed sewer through the borough to the river.

On motion, Messrs. Bell, Whidden and Robineral were appointed a committee to meet with a similar committee of Allegheny Councils, and confer in relation to the proper mode of carrying out the water ordinance, and to report to the next session of the borough to Allegheny City.

A petition from several citizens of the borough was read, praying that a quantity of oil stored by the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, in the Union building, be removed for the general safety. The petition was accepted and filed, and Messrs. Bell and Harper appointed a committee to investigate and report action to the matter.

The National Shooting Contest.

The Grand National Shooting Tournament to come off at Central Park next week, weather permitting, is attracting considerable attention throughout the entire country, and promises to be one of the greatest affairs of the kind ever held. On Tuesday, at two o'clock P. M., the contest for the prizes will commence and continue each day to Friday, the latter included. The prizes to be contended for are as follows: To the best gentleman skater $100, and the Champion Gold Medal of America. The following celebrated skaters from abroad have signified their intention to be present, and contest for the prizes: Wm. H. Bishop, the great New York skater; John McAleer, the champion of Canada West; Selleh F. Semi-fleni of New York; ex. Senator, of St. Louis; Wm. A. Henry, of Chicago; Capt. Miner, of Detroit, and John Gager, of Jersey City. The most celebrated lady skaters of the country, Misses F. S. Richardson and Nellie Dean, of Chicago, and Misses Newton and Miller, of New York, have decided to enter the lists. The contests will be exciting, and will draw a large crowd.

Allegheny Soldiers' League.

The Allegheny Soldiers' League held their regular meeting at Davis's Hall, on Tuesday evening. Several new members were enrolled. The vacancy in the office of Recording Secretary, occasioned by the resignation of Lieutenant Hamilton, was filled by the election of John G Brown, Esq., to that position. Nominations were made for Treasurer, which office is vacant. The Chairman of the Finance Committee read the report of the Treasurer of the Murdoch Dramatic Association, in regard to the result of the late exhibition given for the benefit of the League. On motion, a vote of thanks was returned to the members of the Association for the compliment. The Committee on procuring a hall for the Library and Reading Room reported that they had secured a room for the purpose. A Committee was appointed to have the Hall furbished and put in necessary order for the meetings of the League. An amendment to the Constitution was offered, allowing civilians to become honorary members of the League, but after a discussion, the matter was laid on the table. After transacting some routine business, the League adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

RELEASED FROM JAIL.—John Morrissey and Patrick Ferry, who were committed to jail on the 7th inst., by Mayor McCarthy, to answer charges of assault and battery, were released yesterday, having entered bail. John E. Harrison, who was convicted in Court of E. Harrison, who was convicted in Court of E. Harrison, who was convicted in Court of